#### Amngements.

WALLACK'S THEATER.

PRINCIPLE OF THE SEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.
First to Live Joing Officer, Chas Failer Mark Smith,
the Late of the Chast Failer Mark Smith,
the Late of the Chast Chast Failer Mark Smith,
the Late of the Chast Chas

THIS EVENING as SELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK; has a Disco, Miss di ven n. Messa, Burnet, Rahon, Bidsach, any, Holma, Mas divy Vella, Miss Everett, Mrs. Chanfran.

OLVMPIC THEATER.
THUS EVENING, as 3-LOAN OF A LOVER; CINDERELLA
E LA COMARE. Forewell deposit of Mrs. John Wood.

THIS EVENING at a Farewell Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Barrey Wallama BORN TO GOOD LUCK, On. AN HISHMAN'S FORTONE AN HOUR IN SEVILLE; THE FAIRY CIRCLE OR, CON O'CAROLAN'S DREAM.

BEGADWAY THEATER.
THIS EVENING-BLACK EYED SUSAN, THE FRENCH
SPY, Benefit of Miss Members.

With Drs THEATER

With Drs THEATER
THE FOOL OF THE FAMILEY: The Worrdt Sisters, Madame Site binger and full company.

FOX'S OLD ROWERY THEATER.
THIS EVEN'NG & S. EVA, THE IRISH PRINCESS; THE
LYPING DUTCHINAN. M. o. Famy Herring, Miss Emma Reynolds,
teach. G. L. Fox. W. H. Whaley, Harden, C. K. Fox, D. Oakley.

THIS APTERISTICS at 2 and THIS EVENING at 74 UNCLE.
TOM'S CARD Mrs. G. C. Howard Mrs. J. Pryor, Mrs. W. L.
Januson, Messa Jonnia Claver, Kebas, Scholl, Lebran, Messa,
Hadasay, Pay, W. L. Januson, H. Z. Johnstone, Haviland,
Bridgman, Anderson, Wilson, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURI-033THES.

NEW JORK CIRCUS.

THIS EVENING SO FEDENTRIAN and GYMNASTIC CERFORMANCES Me Lowes Robinson, Little Carence, Master
Sengust, Mr. James E. Cocke, Mile. Carbotta de Rerg.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
THIS EVENING, THE ELEPHANT, LES MISERABLES.
THE LIVE INJIN.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
THUS EVENING, BALLADS, COMICAL ACTS, FARCES, BUR
LESQUES, DANCES, SOLOS, DUETS, etc. PETER PIPES

TO DAY, EXHIBITION OF NEW PICTURES by Mr. T. C. SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 845 Broadway, TO BAY and THIS EVENING, exhibition of the Painting by Str. M. Bindlerf, SKAIERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS, for the benefit of the Soldiers Orphane Home.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
TO DAY and THIS EVENING exhibition of original WORKS OF LIVING ARTISTS.

No. 188 BROADWAY.

TO DAY, has exhibition at the Pirenological Museum of Fowler & Watta.

EROOKLYN ATHENEUM.

URIS EVENING, st # CONCERT BY THE ALLEGHANIANS
Vocalists and fiel. Ringers.

### Business Notices.

BURNETT'S STANDARD COOKING EXTRACTS are Reference is made to the principal Purveyors, Confectioners and Hatels in the United States. For sale by choice Druggists and Grocers

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY .- DALLEY'S GALVANIC Horse Salve is fast taking the place of all other Horse Linimentand Oluments. All who use it acknowledge it to be the best known cure for galls, accatches, cuts, sprains, bruises, and in many cases gaitre, young epayin, quarter crack, &c. 50c, a box. Sold by all Druggiets, and at the depot. No. 49 Cedarst., N. Y.

3,500 .- THE NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE, with only Two Houses, makes 1500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand and climates, while those made by the dry pressing muchines all cutwars to praces on be

ing exposed to frost.

A. Regea, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y.

3,000 SHINGLES PER HOUR are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE with only ONE HORSE POWER; and will make out of the same amount of timber ONE THERD MORE SHINGLES than can be made by any saving shingle machine. A. Raqua, General Accor. No. 141 lirondway, New-York.

AT HOME.-KNOX has taken possession of his new state in his boilding everted on the site of his old and popular establishment, No. 212. Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., and has fitted it up with most exquisite taste—a fitting receptacle for his superb Hars. usansfactured expressly for Spring and Summer wear. The KNOX HAT is also obtainable at No. 533 Broadway, under the Prescott House.

ARE YOU FEEBLE !- The weak will receive new strength from a moderate use of that excellent invigorant. However, or live Runwaxaron. It is healthful in all its operations. As an invigorant it has no consilventive rather the sged and weakry with wonderful colerity and permatent effect. \$1 per bottle. Sold by Druzgista. Depot. No. 28 Depot., N. Y.

who trim your own Hats, have you seen

the immerse assortment of University Farct Farries Gents's, No. 512 Broadway. The Hygrenic Wing is certainly the finest Tonic in the country. Every family should have it in their house. It is puri-fying and strengthening circulates the blood, and gives a healthy ap-petite. It is also a mear nationous mayarase. Depot, No. Difrad-wry. Sold at Carwell, MACK & Co.'s, Fifth ave. Horel, and by

EVERDELL'S WEDDING CARD DEPOT, No 302 Brondway, N. Y.—All the letest and most elegant styles of Wenning and Visiting Carles. French Note Paper, Monograms, &c. Utilets by  $M_{\rm BH}$ 

CEDAR CAMPHOR. Dead sure against Moths. Sold by Druggista everywhere. Hauses

C. C. T. - DIARRIEA AND CHOLERAIC EVIDENCES asiely controlled by Narodan's Compound Camphon Thochas, an agreeable Pocket Sciency, Made only by C. H. Narodana, Twelith and Race. Philade prin. 50 cents a box.

WRINGERS of all kinds REPAIRED on short notice, or taken in part pay for the "UNIVERSAL, WITH COG WHEEL which is Warrasted to be durable.

R. C. Browning, General Agent,
No. 22 Courtlands st. N. Y. topposite Merchants' Hotel.

MARVIN'S NEW PATENT ALUM AND DRY PLASTER Free ASD Bernolas Servin Plate Sares. Highly originated and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assertment of Bankers' and Blorolants' Sares. Mantrix & Co. 265 Wilsony, and 721 Chestnot et., Phile.

GREAT RAHLBOAD LUXURY.—The PORTABLE HEAD-REST OF POCKET SERTH. Patented. Weight, I.B. Adjusted in a moment. Pronounced superior to a Sleeping tar. Will last a life-time. Acents wanted in all the principal cities. Price, Sc. Alberal discount. Address John R. Hoole, No. 124 Nessaust. New York. Dr. LEVETT'S Patent Combination Gold Web and

LIEUT.-COLONEL WM. W. BADGER, having just re-

THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D .-The "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1.600 Cheshnoted. Phila: Astor bl., N.Y.; 19 Green et., Boston. Avoid fraudulent imitations of his patents.

WILLOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE. The seam is less table to rip in use or went, then the Luck-stitch."

Judges Report at the "Great Island Park Trial." Send for the
Report" and Samples of Work, containing both stitches, on the same
piece of goods. Salesroom, No. 500 Broadway.

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and sunfacturers. Graves & Baken Sewing Machine Company, Na. 495 Broadway.

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES-Best to the world FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 305 Broadway.

THE improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing-fachines - A. H. Strike. No. 537 Breadway. Agents wanted. Howe Sewing Machine Company. -ELIAS Howe,

Pequot Machine Co., Mystic River, Conn., manufac

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-AGES, SUPPORTERS, &C.—MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure Trus Office only at No. 2 Venew at. Ludy attendant.

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen: Duplicates, \$2.

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE restores gray hair, without dyelng if the finest hair dressler known. Use no dyes, or inquid preparations. Depot No. 51 Barclay et. The most wonderful medicine ever known to man is terestors Great Enguard Rement. Tell your afflicted friends

THE UNION BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE—Sold exclusively by the Singer Manufacturing Corpany, No. 438 Broadway DYSPERSIA TABLETS-For Indigestion, Heartburn, and, manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by all Druggists

For Cholera, Dysentery and Diarrhea, all should have Dr. BICKSELL's STREP. Try it.

CANCER ANTIDOTE. -Dr. J. C. DIXON has removed

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., NEWSPAPER ADVERTIS-130 AGENTS, No. 37 Park-row, New York (established in 1848), are sgents for The Tribune, and all the newspapers in the United States

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, FRIDAY, MAY 25.-Now.

# New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1866.

To Advertisers. We will thank our advertising customers to hand in their Advertisements at as early an hour as possible. If received after 9 o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper heads.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever's insteaded for insertion must be sufficiented by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as a guars for this office should be addressed to "The TRIB

UNE. New-York.

The Tribune in London. STRUCKS BROTHERS, (American Agents for Libraries, It Remietta, Cavont Garlen, W. C.), are Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE. They will also rective Sessentiums and Assurences.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Last Sunday a crowd of roughs, who domicile in Houston and contiguous streets, went up to West Farms, got
drunk, and began a very demoralizing course of behavior.
A constable residing in that pastoral neighborhood, mildly
remonstrated with the visitors from New-York, whereupon
they seized him, beat him almost to death, bound him
hand and foot, and throwing him into the gutter left him
in a very cheerful situation, from which he was at length
usesued by sympathizing acquaintances. The rowdies
sent their way to acquire other similar laurels on suitable
eccasions. The position of Constable in Westchester and
New-Jersey must be one much sought after if these Sunlay fracases are to become common. lay fracases are to become common.

The subject of widening Fifth ave, was again before the ammittee of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, and advesses were made against the scheme by ex-Judge Hilm, Mr. E. W. Stoughton, Mr. George F. Noyes, Mr. lenzy Bergh and others, and in its favor by Mr. George He purse. The Chairman of the Committee announced that the Committee had received sufficient information on which to make a 1, bort, but that any further communications on the subject might be filed with the Clerk of the Common Council, or any member of the Committee.

The Fourth Brigade N. Y. S. M. went to East New-York lay on their Spring parade. Two persons were tally hurt during the day in the execution of y naneuvers. Dodworth's new and highly effective band accompanied the 22d Regiment.

The North Carolina Convention met at Raleigh yesterand 80 delegates were present. A resolution to dis be decided in the negative.

The Burstenbinder case (shipping nitro-glycerine to Cal-aria) is at an end, the Commissioner deciding that, arstenbinder being absent from the city at the time the apparent was made, he cannot be held constructively guilty of a crime.

Au inquest was held yesterday on the remains of the late Thomas W. Birdeall, who committed suicide in the office of the Security Life Insurance Company. The ver-diet was in accordance with the facts already published. The funeral of David B. Waters, late foreman of Metro ittan Engine Co. No. 5, occurred at the house of that com-ey posterday, and was attended by a very large repre-nation of the Fire Department and other persons.

By a collision between the brigs Ann Elizabeth and J. King in Boston bay yesterday morning, the last named assol was sunk and four of her crew went down with her. The Captain and one man were saved

Mr. Max Maretzek publishes a card in relation to the losses sustained by him at the recent great fire, and makes a very honorable proposition as to continuing existing contracts with all his employes. Judge Brady in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday

ve a decision concerning the remedies of creditors, and e daties of Sheriffs in executing directions of legal in-The sale of corporation real estate terminated yester-ay. There have been four days of the sale, during which me 355 lots were disposed of, and the sum of \$2,005,325 as called a

Mr. James Stephens will visit Newark, N. J., on Monday cening and deliver a public address in the interest of the ish Republic. Mr. Stevens spoke in Brooklyn last

The friends of Mr. William Lloyd Garrison propose aising a fund of \$50,000, to be presented to him in token if their appreciation of his labors in the anti-Slavery

In The Sun libel case the Judge charged the jury y I they retired to their room to doliberate. As

Orders have been issued discontinuing several of the mittary departments at the South, and creating new ones; iso assigning commanders to those newly formed. Mr. George W. Blunt has been elected by the Chamber Commerce of this City to be a Commissioner of Pilots of the Port of New-York.

Gov. Fenton and several other public men visited some of the city institutions on Wednesday, and made a some

On Wednesday and Thursday mornings there we frost in most of the saburban towns, and in some very serious damage was done.

At Harrisburg, Pa., yesterday, a case was argued before the Supreme Court involving the question of the disfranthe Supreme Court invo chi-ement of deserters.

The Democracy of Ohio held their State Convention an Andrew Johnson platform.

Two local elections occurred yesterday in Virginia, in of which there is some presumptive evidence of a

The Protestant Episcopal diocese of Pennsylvania is now

session at Philadelphia, in St. Andrew's Church. Mrs. Davis wife of Jefferson Davis, reached Washington

on Huisuay morning from Fortiess Monroe.

Gold was much excited yesterday, selling as high as 139; and closing at 129; At the Stock Exchange United States 6: of 1988 rose; The 6: of 1981 fell f, and the 7.30s are unchanged. Money has been in sharn demand at 7 per cent, with bargains at 7 in gold, and commissions for currency loans at 7 per cent. In commercial paper nothing of consequence doing. The street is much unsettled, and the next mail from Europe is locked for with interest.

#### CONGRESS. SENATE.

Thursday, May 24.—The Senate directed a Select Committee to inquire into the condition of National Banks throughout the country. The West Point bill was discussed, but not reached. The Reconstruc-tion resolution was taken up. Senator Stewart d Nevada made a speech, reciting his objections to the resident's plan, and contending that universal amnesty and universal suffrage formed the only plan of reconstruction. The people should be trusted. The ballot was necessary to the self-preservation of the blacks. He would chain e disloyal whites to the ballots of the loyal blacks. Mr. shuson moved to strike out the third section, disfrancing the Rebels,—when the further consideration was posthason moved to strike out the third section, distrancing the Rebels,—when the further consideration was post-ned. Mr. Sherman offered an amendment to the Recon-metion Committee's report. Mr. Wilson's resolution, pointing a historian of the War, was considered, and re-rect to the Military Committee, when the Schate ad-

HOUSE. The House considered the joint resolution passed by the Senate confirfning the rights of the negroes to their Sca Island estates, but it was met by the morning hour and sent over until Tuesday next. Mr. Schenck announced that the Bounty Bill had been revised. All local bounties paid to soldiers are to be deducted from the sums due them. An amendment was adopted to the Freedmen's Bureau bill confirming the right of the negroes to their Sea-Island lands. The Tax bill was fully considered. Ground coffee, spices, photographs, ambrotypes and daguerreotypes were relieved from taxation, while cigar-lights were taxed. Pending the consideration of the bill the House adjourned.

Our seventh page to-day is composed wholly of reading matter, in which will be found correspondence, reports of various kinds, telegraphic matter, &c., &c.

The Senate has the West Point bill under consideration. This school of Barnacles will stand a good deal of wholesome, sharp, decisive legislation.

into the condition of the National Banks. But is not on land-suggested to the distinguished Eurothis the business of the Controller of the Currency?

Congress seems to be determined that the negroes Rebels, after being placed there by Gen. Sherman. Blessed be Congress!

Wall-st, was excited yesterday with a report of another embezzlement. The first story was that the amount involved was over \$300,000, but subsequent ticulars will be found in another column,

associates on the Military Committee of the House for having amended the bill to Equalize Soldiers' Bounour strongest objection to the Equalizing project. It | the Congress of Paris, April, 1856.

this line, let it answer to the profession under which

We have received a communication from Newbern, N. C., signed "Citizens," "emphatically protesting against the report of Gens, Steadman and Fullerton as to the condition of affairs in the Bureau in that district." We have no doubt that such is the feeling of many of the citizens of that town; but, as the letter contains some serious charges against the Commission, and as the writers are not willing to substantiate them with the authority of their names, we must decline their publication.

We are quite willing our country cotemporaries should resort to THE TRIBUNE to aid them in editing their papers, which they use to a much larger extent than they do any other journal; and we are willing, whether they credit us or not with what they attribute to us what never appeared in these columns, as The Newport (R. I.) News of the 21st inst. tion."

"TORTURE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS." Dr. Cooper, surgeon at Fortress Monroe, that Mr. much of his confinement in that fortress, by

"the tramp of the creaking boots of the sentinels on post round the prison-room and the relieval of the guard at the ex-piration of every two hours, which almost invariably weakens him. Prisoner Davis states that he has scarcely enjoyed over two hours of sleep unbruken at one time since his confinement. Means have been taken, by placing matting on the floors for the sentinel to walk on, to alleviate this source of disturbance, but with only narrial suncess."

-There is no hint in Dr. Cooper's report that there has been any intention to disturb, harass or annoy the prisoner-much less, torture him; indeed, he plainly intimates that no annoyance would have been and excessive irritability of the prisoner's nervous him much pain." Nor is it hinted that this peculiar susceptibility, and the consequent "wakefulness," have hitherto been reported or otherwise represented to the proper authorities so as to expose them to just censure for not ordering the nuisance abated. Yet The World raves through a column, which begins thus:

"It is no longer a matter of newspaper rumor that the reatment which Jefferson Davis has received during his nearceration in Fortress Mouroe has been such as to break town his constitution, and to put him, after 12 months of rotracted suffering, in imminent peril of death." And here is the most astounding close of this

strange outbreak: "If the members of the Congressional majority at Washington are not weaker and more wicked men than the sternest of their political opponents would willingly believe them to be, they will compel a prompt exposure of the authors of this shameful thing, a prompt exposure and a punishment as prompt. The President has done his duty in laying bare the facts, and will do his duty, we doubt not, in arresting at once and summarily this continuous outrage upon the national character. But we live in an epoch of Congressional inquiries into national scandals and national rumors of all kinds; and the conscience of the country will hold the present Congress to a dread responsibility if it shirk or evade in any way a duty more important to our national honor than any which it has as yet assumed."

-Now, The World is perfectly aware of the notorious fact that Congress has had no shadow of agency in Mr. Davis's arrest or incarceration. No reward for from furnishing a contingent to a Federal army dihis capture was ever offered or prompted by that body, or by either branch of it. Mr. Davis was endeavor to remain neutral; but, on the whole, the arrested and is still imprisoned on a charge of com- contingent of the minor States to the Federal army plicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, pub- may, since May 9, be set down as the certain ally of licly and solemnly preferred by President Johnson, in Austria. This would nearly balance the strength of the following official document:

"PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, It appears from evidence in the Burean of Military Justice that the atrocious murder of the late President, Abraham Lincole, and the attempted assassination of the Hon. W. H. Soward. Secretary of State, were incited, concerted, and procured by and between Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond, Va. and Jucob Thompson, Clement C. Clar. Beverly Tacker, George N. Sanders, W. C. Cleary, and other Rebels and traitors against the Government of the United States, harbored in Canada, now, therefore, to the end that United States, do offer and promise for the arrest of said persons, or either of them, within the limits of the United States, so that they can be brought to trial, the following rewards. One hundred thousand dollars for the arrest of Jefferson Davis; twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Jecob Thompson, late of Mississippir twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Jacob Tornheam, the arrest of George N. Sanders, twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of George N. Sanders, twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of George N. Sanders, twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of George N. Sanders, twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of George N. Sanders, twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of George N. Sanders, twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Hellium C. Cleary, late clerk of Clement C. Clay. "PROCEAMATION.

By the President: W. HUSTER, Acting Secretary of State.

weigh against the solemn charge of the President of habitants, would thus be left alone at war with opthe United States, officially promulgated more than a ponents commanding more than 50,000,000. year ago, and to this hour neither retracted nor qual-

as a torturer? The matter is clearly executive in its than income; that this burden is growing heavier character-Congress has had nothing to do with it, and cannot intermeddle without virtually arraigning the President as a malefactor. This we trust it will never do. If it do anything in the premises, it should begin by a respectful inquiry as to the material facts; and then, should the President respond-" I will at- | Prussia. tend to my own business-mind yours "-though the answer would be rude, it could not be fairly deemed

The World's intent is clearly to assail the President But the public will condemn neither till advised of the | just what the Cabinet did say, therefore we repro-

### THE LAW OF WAR. Dr. Bluntschli, Professor of the Law of Nations in

nteresting work in the form of a Code on the Modern | home. Off to Auburn. You have seen his three Law of War in Civilized States, an early copy of columns, perhaps. If he were here --which we received by the last steamer. From the III. The Secretary of the Navy .- Thanks. Midnight he had given the first affections of his great heart, but preface, we learn that our "Instructions for the Gov- talk should be discouraged in decent families. Will children who were dear to him. Since his death, his ernment of Armies of the United States in the Field." prepared by Dr. Francis Lieber, revised by a Board of of the States," Go home, and don't keep people out Officers of which Major-Gen. E. A. Hitchcock was of their beds! President, approved by the President, published by the War Department as General Order No. 100, April 24, The Senate has appointed a committee to inquire | 1863-the first authoritative code of the law of war pean jurist the idea of codifying in a similar form the whole Law of Nations. The impending war in Germany, however, induced and full discussion," my mind yielded to "adverse arshall not be hustled off the Sea Islands by returning Dr. Bluntschli to issue the Modern Law of War guments" and "practical difficulties." The President separately. His work includes a translation of nearly the whole of the American General Order No. 100; bers: I advised approval of Freedmen's Bureau adds, as was necessary in a comprehensive code, certain paragraphs on war in general; embodies the recent in- not. Do not like Reconstruction plan-third section ternational agreements of many European governments concerning the wounded, and the "neutrality" investigations reduce it to about \$45,000. The par- of surgeons, hospitals and chaplains, as first laid down culties" against enfranchising loyalists! Oh, Mr. by the Geneva International Convention for the relief | Stanton! is this your devotion to principle? Reof wounded soldiers in the field, and, finally, gives a cognize "constitutional rights of legislative, judicial, We tender fervent thanks to Gen. Schenck and his | code on the law of war at sea. The whole work con- executive" departments, entertaining "respect"-and sists of 347 paragraphs, of which 134 are occupied with the Law of Neutrality, including the Rights and ties so as to require the bounties paid by States and | Duties of Neutrals, Blockades, the Right of Visit, localities to be considered and deducted as well as Prizes and Prize Courts, and Privateering, and gives, these paid from the Federal Treasury. This obviates of course, the agreements of the European Powers at lieve in the people of the United States. The President

other has had but \$100. If anything is to be done in of Nations, of which the Law of War is a branch:

"The law of war has become more humane in the last wars of Europe and America. The dangers of war are lessened by it, and limits are put to the evils of rude passion. But the knowledge of the modern law of war, howver important for persons in the military as well as in the civil service, is by no means sufficiently extended. It is, therefore, a duty of science to make this knowledge accessible to

The articles of war, drawn up by Dr. Lieber in New York. and promulgated in 1863 by President Lincoln for the army of the United States, have served as a model for this work. A similar code of the law of war does not yet exist in European literature. The American articles have been largely and often literally used. The author has, in addition, embodied the results of the International Convention at Geneva, of 1864, con-cerning the protection and care extended to wounded soldier.

"If, which God may wert, war shall really at last take place, it will be very desirable, and, indeed, a positive duty of numanity, that the beiligerent Governments should follow the example of America, and give distinct orders to their armies o make their conduct agreeable to the laws of war. Possibly this work may be used for that purpose." We understand that Dr. Lieber expects to

take, which many of them are very careful not to do. have the work of the German jurist translated But if they do n't mind, we would rather they would n't into English. Having mentioned the Geneva Couvention for the relief and protection of the wounded in the field, we may also state here that the does in an article on "The Radicals and Restora- results of this International Congress, as well as the Treaty for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded Soldiers of Armies in the Field," between certain Powers of Europe, may be found in a pamphlet Under this head, The World cites the testimony of just published in Washington, under the title of "The American Association for the Relief of the Misery of Davis has been greatly broken of his rest during Battle-Fields," a central national Committee, auxiliary to the "Comité Internationale de sécours aux Militaires Blessés," &c. This Association was formed after the dissolution of the great Sanitary Commis sion, and counts among its members most of the prominent members of the late Commission.

# A NEW MOVE ON THE EUROPEAN

CHESS-BOARD. If Louis Napoleon, by his speech at Auxerre (or by the interpolated account of it in the Moniteur), did not mean to pledge himself to the support of Italy and experienced but for the derangement, prostration. Prussia, he undoubtedly wished to be understood so at Vienna. The speech contained the significant hint system, by reason whereof "slight noises" "cause to the Austrian Government that if France, "detesting the treaties of 1815," and always sympathizing with the "national aspirations of oppressed peoples," especially with those of Italy, which, a few years ago, by the cession of Savoy, enabled France to "rectify" a part of her frontier, should once more unite all her forces with those of Italy and Prussia, the aggregate strength of the two belligerent parties would be very materially changed.

Should France remain neutral, the strength of the two parties would be about as follows: Prussia and Italy together have a population of 40,000,000 souls, and their armies, put on a war footing, will together number about 1,000,000 men.

On the other hand, we have Austria with 35,000,000 and the minor German States with 17,000,000, together 42,000,000 of inhabitants, and also mustering an army of about 1,000,000 men. The Federal Diet pledged itself on the 9th of May against Prussia, with the exception, however, of Mecklenburg and the XVth and XVIIth curiae (which means a majority of the following States: Oldenburg, Anhalt, Schwarzburg, and the four free cities). Of these States, Mecklenburg would be prevented by her geographical position rected against Prussia, and some of the others might

the two parties. The alliance of France with the opponents of Austria would insure the success of the latter. For Austria, with its many discontented provinces, to resist the onset of three powers as consolidated and homogeneous as Prussia, Italy and France, is out of the question. The Court of Vienna is, of course, fully conscious of this fact. Louis Napoleon, moreover, has taken special pains to urge it upon the immediate attention of Austria, and to that enna. The Austrian papers maintain that this messenger was to request the Austrian Government to make certain concessions with regard to the Venetian question, and they claim to have trustworthy author-Clay.

Clay.

Provost Marshal General of the United States is directceases a description of such persons, with notice of the
tered into between Austria and France is calculated

The purport of all this is clear. The Austrian papers speak of an arrangement which would provide -We have already declared our belief that this charge | for the cession of a part or the whole of Venetia, if in sunfounded; but we have never seen the evidence return France and Italy would pledge themselves not whereon it is avowedly based, and our belief does not to assist Prussia, which, with its 19,000,000 of in-

The next European mail is likely to bring more defied. Mr. Davis is not and could not be held as a tailed accounts of these new negotiations. It is, in prisoner of war; since the restoration of peace has the mean time, clear that such an arrangement must been officially proclaimed; he is a prisoner of State. have presented itself to the minds of Austrian states under the charge above cited, and ought ere this to men as the most advantageous that, in view of the have been arraigned or the accusation withdrawn. | threatening attitude of France, could be obtained. -With what reason, then, is Congress called on to They all know and openly admit that Venetia, year interpose and virtually inculpate President Johnson | for year, is for Austria a source of greater expenditure every year, and that, in any new European complication, Venetia is the most vulnerable point of the Empire. By selling Venetia, Austria would get rid of its greatest danger, with a fair prospect of now solving the Gordian knot of German unity at the expense of

# "ILIAS IN NUCE."

on Wednesday evening that we could not comment under pretense of invoking action from Congress. upon them. Perhaps our readers would like to know duce each speech in a nutshell:

I. The President.-No speech. Much obliged. Support " particularly gratifying under existing circumstances," Go to the Secretaries, the University of Heidelberg, has just published an H. The Secretary of State. - The old man not at

stand by the Administration and policy, and "rights

speak before because Lincoln had been killed. Public duties executive. Has "avoided trenching"-the amiable man! When Johnson became President, the Rebellion was considerably smashed. I first thought that there should be Negro Suffrage. After "calm has recognized the right of Congress to admit its mem- public affairs is quite as rarely transmitted. The bill-don't say whether I like Civil Rights bill or especially. Neither "wisdom, necessity, nor justice in disfranchising Rebels-mark that. "Practical diffimuch other euphistic talk! Oh, Mr. Stanton!

V. The Secretary of the Treasury .- I go the whole President. Ballot-box will sustain him also. I be- about that time. It is a curious fact that some of the is monstrously unjust to pay \$300 each, under pre- | From the following translation of a portion of the policy; where sthere a better policy? Give us better | buying back the piece of plate from Mr. Webster's tense of Equalizing Bounties, to two soldiers, one of preface, it will be seen what effect the American code policy, and we go for it; but it you, do not, we will heirs. How much they paid for it, in the second

whom has already received \$600 bounty, while the has already had upon the general progress of the Law sink or swim with this one. [Hearty cheers.] Cona policy, so it can't. Not wise enough to amend the Constitution, for every third Congressman is a Constitutional tinker. [Tut! Tut! Good words, good words! Mr. Secretary.] Why don't the Congressional Jupiter Tonans so amend the Constitution as to change representation? Yes; why? If Johnson didn't do as he ought to do, why was he not taken to task during the recess, and if the Union party does not do something better, its days are numbered. [Oh! oh!] Why not have spoken about finances, Mr. Secretary? Ne sutor ultra crepidam, Mr. Secretary, for you made a very unwise speech.

VI. The Postmaster-General .- Everything is lovely. The President is all right, Congress is all right, the country is all right, the Rebels are coming all right. Sorry that Congress and President cannot agree, for I need not tell you that the Union party saved the nation from armed rebellion. President and Congress are coming all right-not so far apart now as when Congress met. We will all be lovely once more-but it | died, he left none who had a like claim upon friendly is very late, and more speech has been made than was intended, so good night, and come again!

VII. The Attorney-General .- Very sorry; couldn't

speak; excuse me.

VIII. The Secretary of the Interior .- As to the President's policy, the least said by me the better. But I won't distrust the Union party, nor betray it, nor make speeches to Copperheads; so stay away with your fiddles, for I'll not talk to you to-night.

#### COLORADO.

The Daily Mining Journal, (Black Hawk, Colorado,) replying to an assault on the New State movement, claims for Colorado a present population of 40,000, and adds:

"It is not true that mining has ever been at a stand still; that the gold crop of any year has been almost a failure; that \$30,000,000 have been invested in mining in this Territory in 1864 or since it was a Territory; that hav sells in Winter at \$500 a tun, and that grain costs 18 to 25 cents a pound. We care not who make such statements, they are false. If these parties found them in Gen. Pierce's report, or in any other report, they ought rather to show their falsity than parade them for the sake of belitting the resources of the Territory. It i not true that our population has been decreasing since 1861, nor that it will continue to decrease. It has been gaining since the beginning of 1864, notwithstanding the unbeard of difficulties with which we have struggled. In 1865, our assessable property doubled in value according to official reports. It is not true that our petroleum resources are confined to one well yielding two barrels a day. They are ample to supply the Territory, and have only been awaiting the arrival of refining apparatus to be fully developed. The well now yields 40 barrels a day. It is not true that we have but one salt spring worked in a small way; we have many of them, and the one worked will supply all the salt used in Colorado within three months. And 'we have but one small iron furnace and very few coal veins opened,' say these birds of evil omen. We have the most magnificent coal and iron ore beds in the world, and it is to our eredit that even one furnace for the manufacture of pigs has been put in operation. How many of the Western States can

### FREEDMAN'S BUREAU AGAIN.

A bill has been introduced into the House contin uing the Freedman's Bureau for two years. The bill protects the loyal freedmen and refugees, and directs the appointment of two assistant-commissioners in addition to those now authorized, who shall have charge of certain districts. These commissioners and their subordinates shall be under military jurisdiction and military protection. No person shall be deemed destitute or deserving of assistance who has capacity and opportunity for work. For the purpose of making the Bureau self-sustaining, the President is directed to reserve from sale or settlement under the Homestead and Preëmption laws and assign to freedmen and refugees not exceeding a million acres of land in Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama and Arkansas, to be allotted in parcels of forty acres each, at a certain rental. The rental will go toward the support of the Bureau. When the price of each allotment of land is paid to the Government, a fee

simple title will be given to the owner. This bill seems to meet the want of the South. Two years will enable us to decide more practically upon the condition of the South. Two years more of end has dispatched a special envoy to Vi- military occupation will, we trust, strengthen the Union power beyond any successful opposition, and we may hope by that time to have our loyal element predominant, and the sensible Southerners thoroughly weaned from the tendencies of rebellion and secession. The reservation of undeveloped lands is a wise meastered into between Austria and France is calculated ure. Give the freedman and the refugee a home, and

# THE WEBSTER VASE.

hight of his popularity, moral and material prosperity, and rational political hopes. If he ever had any chance of the Presidency, which is doubtful, it was then; and next, perhaps, to Mr. Clay-all considerations of expediency out of the question-he had a right to the nomination by the Whig party. He had fought nullification, and he had fought Gen. Jackson, the great foe of pullification; he was the idol of the capitalists of New-England and of New-York; he was termed "godlike" by his admirers; and in Massachusetts he was as nearly omnipotent as Mr. Calhoun in South Carolina, or Mr. O'Connell, at one time, in Ireland. But his darkest days were to come. He was to lose his hold upon the affections of more than | it may be remedied are obvious. a very small class of his immediate fellow-citizens; he was to undergo the ignominy of his connection with Mr. Tyler's Government; and he was to throw away name and fame by his support of the Compromise measures. It will not do, perhaps, to say that he died of a broken heart, for he was an old man when he de-The telegraph sent us the Cabinet speeches so-late | parted; but it is a matter of history that he did die bitterly disappointed, poor, greatly in debt, without much political influence, and with his popularity at home so seriously diminished that he probably could not have been sure of a majority of votes for any office whatever. All ways, to use the words in their common signification, he was unfortunate. Mr. Burke, în reciting the sorrows of his old age, dwelt with peculiar pathos upon the death of his son, which would preclude him from becoming the founder of a family. Mr. Webster lost not only the wife of his youth, to whom only surviving child has perished in battle, and we are now told that "the direct descendants of the illustrious dead are passing away one after the other." This is IV. The Secretary of War .- Speech written. Did n't | the American fate. We gather fame and fortune, but these found no families. Here and there, we meet with a man who is proud of his great-great-grandfather; but much oftener we encounter respectable persons who do not know who their great-greatgrandfathers were. We have no law of entail nor of primogeniture, and large wealth is rarely kept in a lump for more than two or three generations. Capacity for Adams family has been distinguished for talent and ability through three generations; but no similar instance at present occurs to us.

that Mr. Webster was, on the 12th of October, 1835, presented by the citizens of Boston with a silver vase. It was given to him as "The Defender of the Constitution." Three thousand persons flocked to the Odeon to witness the ceremony. Mr. Francis C. Gray made the presentation speech-Mr. Webster "a happy and characteristic reply." We may be sure figure, and "my deliberate judgment" sustains the that "the Webster Vase"; was very much talked of gentlemen who originally subscribed for this costly holds no doubtful attitude! His policy is a good | token should now be found uniting with others in

instance, we are not informed-probably something more than its worth as old silver. But whatever its value, the thirty-nine gentlemen, headed by Mr. Peter Harvey, have struck a bargain, and sent the vessel to be forever preserved in the Boston Public Library. If too poor to keep it, the family, it seems, were not too proud to sell it, and the utensil has been saved from an ignominious exhibition in an auctionroom. The transaction is painful enough to provoke a little cynical reflection. It seems as if dollars and cents were to be forever associated with Mr. Webster's name and memory. Men still talk of his predigious earnings and his equally prodigious prodigality-how he lived beyond his income and was always in debthow he carried great sums in his waistcoat pocket, and how he lost them-how he took cash for making Taylor speeches-how he kept tradesmen out of their money-how he borrowed of all who would lend to him, and often forgot to pay-how he received a regular annuity from several of his friends, &c., &c. His great abilities carried him through all this, under which lesser men would have sunk; but when he generosity, although in a position greatly needing it. But it is hardest of all to have these mercenary reminiscences associated with a lofty name. The public has its own idea of clean palms and of disinterested public service. The younger Pitt did nothing which came nearer to making him actually popular in Eu. gland than his refusal to receive money from the City of London. He, too, was extremely poor and dreadfully in debt; but the proposal to relieve him by a pub. lic subscription met at once with goded and inflexible disapprobation.

What a private man owes or does not owe; whether he lives within or beyond his income; whether he be economical or extravagant, is merely his own business or that of his creditors. But Mr. Webster's affairs were made public affairs; his wants were relieved by public subscriptions; his pecuniary eccentricities were the theme of public anecdote; everybody who knew him

knew that he wasted much money and often wanted it. The silver vase, which is to be preserved in the Boston Library, will inevitably perpetuate these scandals. This should have been a sufficient reason for consigning it to some less public custody, with a somewhat smaller violation of the laws of good taste and of gentlemanly feeling. But its position having been settled, it must be admitted that the toy will not be without its lessons—lessons which it is unnecessary for us to more than suggest.

#### THE DEATH RECORD OF THIS CITY. During the two months ending May 12, there was,

in the City of New-York, 22 deaths from starvation, 127 deaths from accidents and negligence, 22 from drunkenness, and 10 suicides. The deaths from accident and negligence present quite as frightful a record. In the present state of science, whose special province it is to foretell just such events, scarcely a single homicide of this kind ought to occur. An ordinary degree of care, or even a partial adaptation of the knowledge we have to the daily affairs of life, would prevent nine-tenths of the deaths from accidental causes. What engineer, being aware of the strength of a bridge, and the weight of a train, cannot tell the exact degree of danger to life when the one passes over the other? There is no excuse for crushing a man between two vehicles in front of the Astor House, or running over a child in Third-ave. There are comparatively few persons so reckless as to expose themselves to danger of maiming or death, so that the great majority of those who die from accident are slain outright by others to whom they have intrusted their Last, though by no means least, in the catalogue of

preventable deaths are those that are caused by contagious diseases. Under proper sanitary condition we do not believe typhus ever could occur, or if it did, with only the same degree of frequency that smallpox follows vaccination. Nevertheless, during the two months to which we have already referred, 796 deaths took place in the City of New-York from diseases that science ought now to be able to prevent. In the same period the total number of deaths from all causes was 3,997, showing an annual death rate of 33 in 1,000 of the population, basing our estimate on the census of 1865. The greatest weekly mortality during the same time was 473, in the week ending April 7, equivalent to an annual mortality of 34.356 in 1,000 inhabitants; while the least was 421, for the does cause a description of such persons, with notice of the bove reward, to be published.

It is May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and saxty five, and of the independence of the hundred and saxty five, and of the eighty math.

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The purport of all this is clear. The Austrian of the double they will become useful, intelligent and conscientions Bristol, 32: Birmingham, 32; Liverpool, 42; Manchester, 35; Salford, 44; Sheffield, 33; Leeds, 35; In the year 1835, Mr. Webster was probably at the Hull, 26; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 25; Glasgow, 33. To render the comparison complete, we give also the aunual death rate, for the week ending April 21, as follows: London, 26; Edinburgh, 25; Dublin, 32; Bristol, 27; Birmingham, 28; Liverpool, 36; Manchester, 36; Salford, 35; Sheffield, 30; Leeds, 33; Hull, 24; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 29; Glasgow, 36, From these statistics it will be seen that while New York compares favorably with the leading cities of Great Britain, London, with a population quadruple our own, has an annual death-rate remarkably smaller, . fact altogether due to its sanitary condition and the methods employed to prevent and control disease. The discrepancy is too great; but the means by which

The Washington Chronicle says:

A fair analysis of last night's investment of the Johnson lub leaves the following product:

For "my policy" For "my policy"
The President,
The State Department,
The Navy,
The Treasury—4.
For the policy of Congress or the people:
The Nav People of The Navy People of The Nav

The Wal Department—4.
The Law,
The Post-Office Department—4.

-We do not think the record justifies this classifi-Secretary Stanton says he was at one time in favor of securing the right of suffrage to the colored inhabitants of the Rebel States " either as a universal rule or to those qualified by education or by actual service as soldiers who ventured life for their Government.'. 'After calm and full discussion" his " judgment yielded" to the adverse arguments resting upon the practical difficulties to be encountered in such a measure." This one divergence on the Secretary's part from the policy of Congress and the people. The other is where the Secretary refuses to indorse the Con-

gressional plan. Mr. Dennison does not, in his whole speech, breathe one wish for universal suffrage, not one hope for justice to the loyal Black. On the contrary, he says that "but one thing remains to complete the work of restoration and to clothe the Southern States with all their Constitutional privileges, and that is their representation in Congress." Not one word for the negro! Assuredly, Mr. Dennison does not stand by the policy of the country and Congress.

-In making up a record, it is well to make a true There are many of our readers who will remember

The Fagetteville News (N. C.) thus frankly and fairly expounds the ruling phase of South Carolina

loyalty:

"The men who took these oaths, and who became citizens of the United States, and who have even obedient, and faithful, and loyal to the laws, are not at heart friends of the Government of which they are subjects. They were defeated by the United States in an attempt to perfect a long cherished scheme which must have resulted in the greatest benefit and advantage to themselves. They were handen, and they could feel nothing else than bitterness for those whose trimings was the run of their hopes and the blanding and crushing of their nepirations. They do not loss the Guerrament of the United States—the Stars and Stripes' excite no emptions of pride in their bosoms, for they have seen it trailing in dofeat to often, as their starty-crossed battle-day waved victorious in the Summer sunlight.

"They have no veneration for the Government, no loss for